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COLLINS' *Pleasant Valley* FRUIT GUIDE

ARTHUR J. COLLINS
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

WM. BELT

A Word About Collins' Trees and How to Get Them



O produce the very best trees, shrubs and plants under conditions which will insure their safe transplanting and satisfactory growth in my customers' gardens, orchards or farms has been an ideal toward which I have always striven, and the many good, encouraging letters received tell me I have succeeded. I do not offer anything in this catalogue which I have not personally tested on my own farms, or have intimate personal knowledge of, and I offer all the Fruits, large and small, Nuts, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., here listed, with full knowledge that they will give unbounded satisfaction.

Terms, Conditions of Sales, etc.

Prices. My prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. **Those contained in this catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published or quoted.**

6 at the dozen rate, 50 at the 100 rate, 500 at the 1000 rate

Terms Cash. My terms are cash with order. As an inducement to send cash, I give you the benefit of the low prices named in this catalogue. Remittances may be made by Post-Office Order on **Moorestown**, N. J. (not Morristown); or by Check or Draft on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to my order, or by Registered Letter. We are unable to furnish trees and plants **by mail or parcel post**, with the very few exceptions noted within.

Substitution. It is my custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted, to substitute in its place another, similar or better, correctly labeled. If it is desired that I shall not do this, affix to the order the words "no substitute."

Guarantee and Conditions of Sales. Purchasers are hereby notified that although I shall continue to take all possible care to supply good, healthy, thrifty trees, shrubs and plants true to name, and hold myself in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue to name, or refund the amount paid, I do not give any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to the goods I send out, and will in no way be responsible for other defects or loss of crops. Every order received for articles named in this catalogue will be received and executed on the above conditions only, and with the distinct understanding and agreement on the part of the purchaser that I shall in no case be liable for a greater amount than the sum originally paid to me for the stock in question.

Claims, if any, must be made upon receipt of goods, or they will not be allowed.

Name and Address. Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in the catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly. Always give shipping directions, whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given, I will use my own judgment.

Shipping and Business Facilities. Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at very little expense. During cold fall weather or in early spring, heavy boxes of trees and plants can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company here is of service for lighter packages.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS

Telegraph and Money-Order
Office, Moorestown, N. J.
Bell Telephone 270

**Moorestown, Burlington County
NEW JERSEY**



COLLINS' SELECTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

THE MAN who invests money in Strawberries is sure to receive a good return for the land and the labor. The plants will grow in almost any soil, and need comparatively little care and attention; of course, cultivation and fertilizing will be rewarded by especially fine crops. Strawberries grow best in a rich, moist soil, but will thrive successfully in soil which is capable of raising good general crops. If you have a piece of land where corn will grow and produce a good yield, you may be sure that the soil is suitable for Strawberries.

The common practice in hill culture is to set the plants 15 inches apart each way, in beds about 4 feet wide, allowing a space of 2 feet between the beds. For the matted row, which is used in large plantations, the plants should be set 1 foot apart in rows 4 to 5 feet apart.

The soil in New Jersey seems particularly adapted to the cultivation of Strawberry plants, and in our section the young plants are exceptionally thrifty. I have always made a specialty of Strawberry plants, have tested practically every variety that has been introduced, and the following list contains only such varieties as I can recommend, by personal knowledge of them, to my customers.

The varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds in order that the flowers may be fertilized. Plant one row of the staminate to every three rows of the pistillate sorts.

Van Fleet Hybrid Strawberries

THIS new race of Strawberries was originated by Dr. Walter Van Fleet, who is now connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Van Fleet Hybrids are unrivaled for the home garden, and have proved to excel all other varieties as commercial berries. A certain fruit-grower living near my nursery has a large field of the Early and Late Jersey Giants; in addition to these he has large fields of other varieties, but during the past season the Jersey Giants sold from 3 cents to 4 cents a quart more than any other Strawberry he marketed.

These Hybrid Strawberries are vigorous in growth and exceedingly productive in fruit. The berries are large and rival in flavor and lusciousness the native Strawberries. Both the Early and the Late Jersey Giants were awarded first prize by the New Jersey State Horticultural Society. One of my customers from North Carolina wrote, under date of July 3, 1915, that the Early Jersey Giant had been in bearing for five weeks and that some plants were still in bloom.

FOR VARIETIES OF VAN FLEET HYBRID STRAWBERRIES, SEE PAGE 2

Varieties of Van Fleet Hybrid Strawberries

EDMUND WILSON (Van Fleet No. 13)

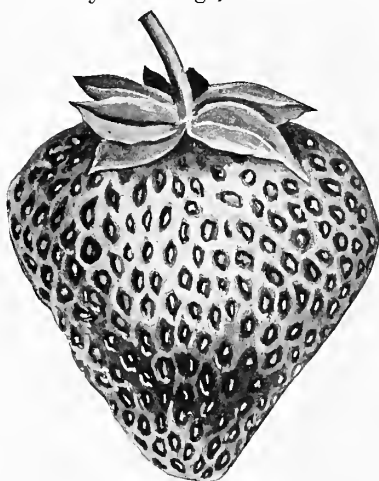
THIS variety is especially recommended for the home garden. I do not consider that it has commercial possibilities. The plants resemble potato vines in size and manner of growth, often attaining a height of 12 to 15 inches, with a spread of a foot or more. The berries are exceptionally large, some of them fully as large as small apples. The form is bluntly heart-shape, the surface is smooth, quite firm, and deep maroon in color. In flavor it is most delicious, and the flesh is very tender. It may be considered as a midseason variety. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

JOHN H. COOK (Van Fleet No. 1)

THIS variety is recommended especially for the market grower, but is excellent for the home garden. In my 1913 catalogue, I said that I believed this variety would become one of the most popular commercial sorts, and I think more of it now than I did then, if that can be possible. It ripens just before Edmund Wilson and Late Jersey Giant. The berries are nearly round, blood-red in color and very firm. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

EARLY JERSEY GIANT (Van Fleet No. 10)

UNQUESTIONABLY the best of the early Strawberries. To the best of my knowledge, no other variety ripens earlier, and no other variety yields such large berries so early in the season. The berries are conical, with a sharply pointed tip. They seem to ripen all over at once, have a delightful aroma, with a rich, mild flavor. The plants are strong growers. 35 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.



Early Jersey Giant

LATE JERSEY GIANT

Van Fleet No. 14

THE most beautiful Strawberry I have ever seen. The berries are of immense size, heart-shaped with a blunt apex, and are exceptionally uniform in shape and size; the surface is smooth, bright flame-color. The berries are produced in clusters of six to a dozen, and usually are held from the earth on large, strong fruit-stalks. 35 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Superb Everbearing Strawberries

PLANTS of this variety set in April give a good yield of fruit from July to November of the same year. They will fruit again the following spring. If not allowed to get too thick in the row, they will make a fair crop the second fall; that is, 18 months from planting and another full crop the second spring. Plants set in the fall will start growth immediately and be considerably in advance of April-set plants.

The Superb Strawberries can be grown in any garden or on any ground where standard sorts will grow and produce fruit. I have found also that the Superb will grow on soil too high for many varieties; a low, sandy loam that retains moisture, and that is well supplied with plant-food provides ideal conditions. The Superb is a perfect-blooming variety and gives a good yield of large, glossy, attractive berries. I have fruited this variety for some four years and can recommend it for both the home garden and the commercial berry-grower. The great advantage with the Superb is that it gives two crops where ordinary varieties give but one. I believe that the Superb excels any other variety of Strawberries on the market. 30 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



Box of Heritage Strawberries

Two Strawberries That Lead My List

HERITAGE

A PROMINENT feature of these plants is that the fruit-stems produce many blossoms during the early picking season, thus prolonging the productiveness of the plants. The plants are very large, some single crowns carrying foliage with a spread of some 20 to 22 inches. The fruit is a dark, shining crimson and holds its color almost to the center of the berry. The calyx is very large, heavy, and deep green, which makes the fruit quite attractive when packed for market. The plants are heavy yielders, often the first picking producing as much as the average picking from ordinary varieties. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

IMPROVED EARLY SUPERIOR

ONE of the best early sorts for shipping. A part of my crop was allowed to lie unpicked for several days after ripening; they were then picked and shipped to New York markets where they sold at fully as high a price as newly ripened berries. The color is brilliant red, and the fruit ripens from three to five days later than Mitchell's Early. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Standard Varieties

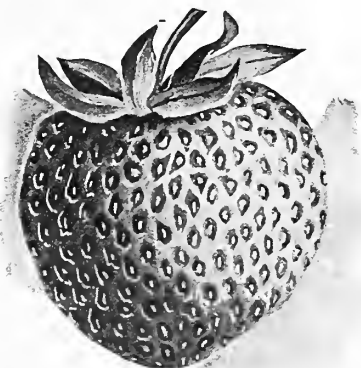
60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$5 per 1,000

Brandywine. Perfect blossom. Season rather late; fruit colors all over. Berries large, regular, of conical form; color bright, glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm, of excellent quality. Very productive.

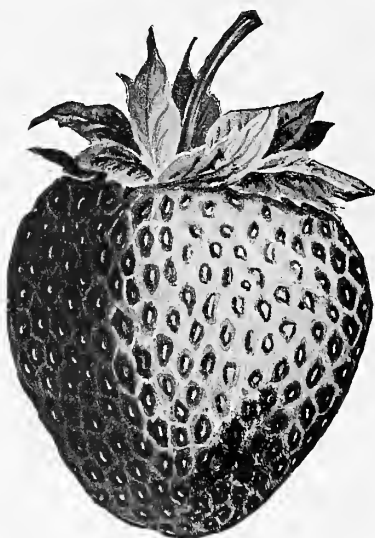
Bubach No. 5. (P.) One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a robust variety; does not rust, and makes new plants very freely.

Enormous. (P.) A very large and beautiful scarlet berry; quality good; firm and of good shape. The plant is very strong and vigorous, with leaves of dark, glossy green. It is generally esteemed one of the most promising Strawberries for home use and market, as it is a good shipper and always brings good prices.

Gandy. One of the best late berries, and more generally planted than any other late variety. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular, bright in color, quality good. Valuable for a shipper, as it reaches market in fine condition and is a favorite for preserving. Satisfactory to use with pistillate sorts.



*Brandywine
Strawberry*

*Marshall Strawberry*

STANDARD STRAWBERRIES, continued

Glen Mary. An exceedingly attractive berry as large as Sharpless. Color is bright, glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest prices in market, moderately firm, and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. A first-class berry.

Haverland. (P.) The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over. Early. Comes into bearing when Strawberries are bringing high prices in market.

Marshall. Plant is large and strong; very prolific; 110 berries have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is handsome and attractive; very large. Fourteen berries have been known to fill a quart box. Of perfect form; dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors all

over a light crimson before ripe, and is thus valuable for market. Quality and flavor excellent. It will produce fruit for twenty-five days' picking. Its large size and beautiful color always cause it to command the very best prices.

McKinley. Plants are vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries of good form. Season medium.

Mitchell's Early. Unusually early. Berries bright scarlet, conical, of excellent quality. Resists frost, drought, and rust. One of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts.

New Home. As late and large as Gandy; fruit a bright red color. Uniformly large size, a good keeper and shipper. Vigorous grower and will produce a large crop. Holds its brilliant red color long after being picked.

Nick Ohmer. Large, regular, dark, glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor; very vigorous and productive. One of the most popular for market.

Parker Earle. Robust, enduring hot, dry weather better than most varieties. Will thrive on light soil, and is a good cropper. Berries large, firm, good. Early to medium.

Senator Dunlap. Fruit is of good size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color without and within, firm in substance and excellent in quality. Is among the earliest and continues productive nearly a month.

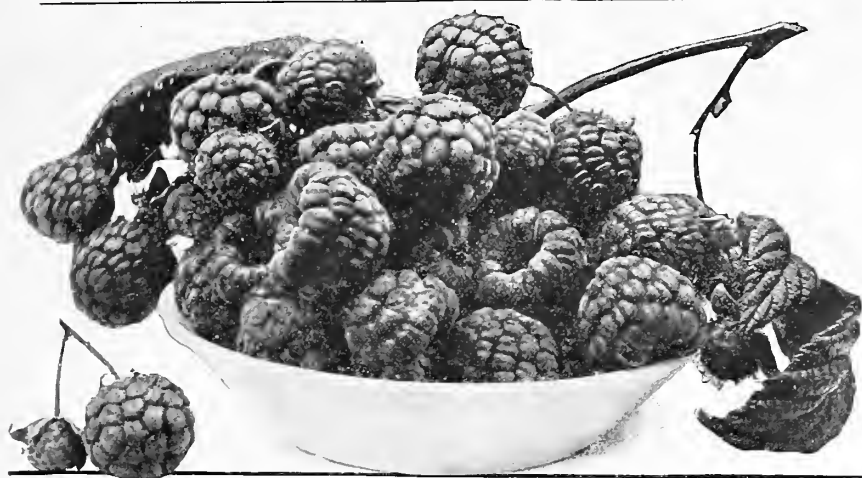
Sharpless. The plant is exceedingly large, vigorous, free from rust. Fruit moderately firm, good. Midseason.

Stevens' Late Champion. Extra late; of the Gandy type. Very prolific, bearing large, beautiful, good berries that ship well very late in the season after most of the varieties are over. A most valuable berry.

Success. This wonderful berry is all that its name implies. A very vigorous grower, large fruit of a high color and firmness, regular shape and a wonder of productiveness. Begins to ripen as early as Mitchell's Early and continues several weeks, holds its large size all through.

William Belt. Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm; plants vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. It is of good quality and will sell well in any fancy market.

*Nick Ohmer Strawberry*



Cardinal Raspberries

RASPBERRY PLANTS

[E]VERY farm-garden and practically every suburban garden ought to have a few Raspberry plants growing in it. Any ground where vegetables can be raised is entirely suitable. The plants require little room, and the usual custom for garden cultivation is to set them 4 to 5 feet apart. In field culture the plants may be set in rows from 6 to 7 feet apart, and about 2 feet in the row. This space gives ample room for cultivation each way. Raspberry plants are splendid fillers in an apple orchard, and will produce a profit for several seasons before the trees come into bearing.

Improved Varieties

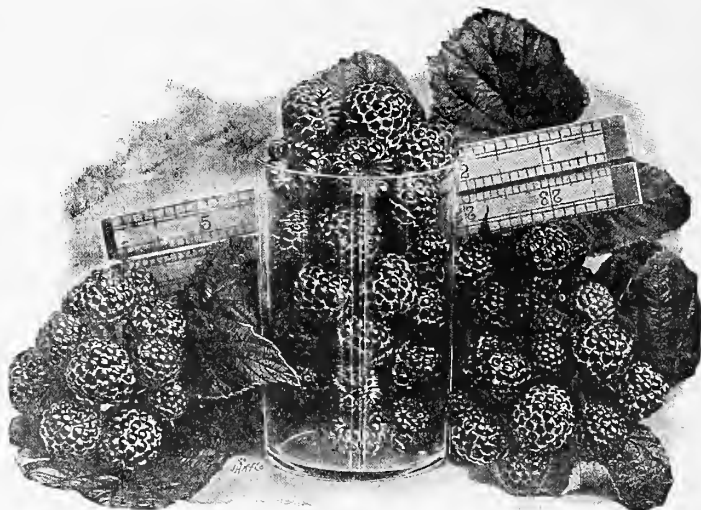
ST. REGIS, EVERBEARING

See colored illustration, back cover

THE "early-till-late" Raspberry. The earliest of all red Raspberries, beginning to ripen just as strawberries are waning. Wonderfully prolific, the first and main crop being far greater than the total yield of any other red variety known. Fruits all summer and autumn, bearing on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date berries begin to ripen upon the young, i. e., the current year's, canes, which continue to produce berries in increasing numbers until late autumn, in fact, until severe frosts occur. Berries of bright crimson, large size and surpassing quality—rich, sugary, with full Raspberry flavor. They are of exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer after being gathered than any other red Raspberry. As a shipper St. Regis is unexcelled. The canes are of stocky, strong growth, with a great abundance of dark green, leathery leaves that never scald or sunburn. It succeeds upon all soils, whether



Plum Farmer

*King Raspberries*

IMPROVED RASPBERRIES, continued

light and sandy or cold, heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

PLUM FARMER. Plants are hardy, vigorous and productive; the berries large, of a handsome brownish black and of fine quality. It has already been grown in many localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is very large, thick-meated and firm, making a good berry to ship to distant markets. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

RUBY. New; a seedling of Marlboro. A strong grower of large, hardy canes, and a good plant-maker. It ripens with the earliest, and is of long season. Fruit is large, bright red in color, exceedingly firm and of good flavor. It is a good shipper. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

PHENOMENAL. A new red Raspberry from California, where it has been well tested. A cross between the improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry, taking color and flavor of the latter and size and shape of the former. Very large, bright crimson; productive; of good quality; very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

HAYMAKER. (Cap.) A large, firm, dark purple berry; does not crumble. A good shipper. Crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. The most profitable berry ever raised for market. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

BRILLIANT. Glossy red berries; large; good quality. The canes are hardy, very productive; fruit ripens evenly and rapidly. Good shipper. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

KING. The earliest Raspberry. Professor Van Deman describes it: "Round; medium size; light crimson color; moderately firm and of excellent quality; a seedling of Thompson, and ripens about the same time, but larger and more productive." 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CARDINAL. New. Vigorous in growth, very hardy and productive. Red, rich, pure-flavored berries. The bushes grow to an enormous height and bear in proportion. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

The Increasing Use of Fruit

More and more is fruit coming to be recognized as a most important article of diet, and the grower who is in a position to meet the constantly increasing demand for it is the one who will make money from his land. In this catalogue I have listed all those fruits which are the most desirable, and the trees and plants I offer are the very best that can be grown.

Standard Raspberries

Cumberland. (Cap.) The business Blackcap. The plant is hardy and wonderfully productive, producing regularly and uniformly large crops. The fruit is very large, berries measuring from $\frac{7}{8}$ to 15-16 of an inch in diameter. In quality similar to Gregg. It is firm and a good shipper. Free from diseases. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Columbian. (Cap.) Very hardy. Fruit large, shape somewhat conical, dark red; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. A most delicious table berry; good shipper; prolific. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Gregg. (Cap.) This we consider the best late Blackcap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; on good soil and with proper care it produces large berries, which are very firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

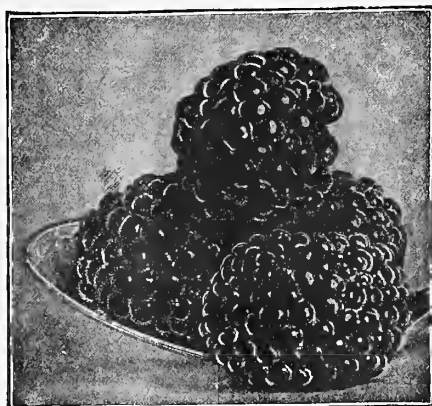
Shaffer's Colossal. (Cap.) A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is unrivaled for table use and for canning. Plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cuthbert. The leading red Raspberry. It is very productive, a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; strong and hardy. Fruit is dark red, firm, of good quality. Season medium to very late. Excellent for field or garden use; a good shipper. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. Berry is of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality; medium to late and continues long in bearing. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Loudon. Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. In season, medium to very late. Berries firm, of bright red color. Remain on bush longer than any other, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive; of excellent quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

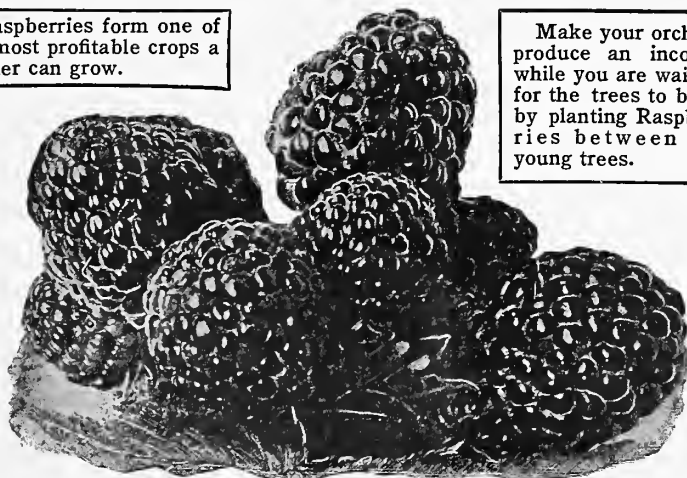
Marlboro. This is one of the largest red Raspberries, and a good shipper. Canes large, strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



Cumberland Raspberries

Raspberries form one of the most profitable crops a farmer can grow.

Make your orchard produce an income, while you are waiting for the trees to bear, by planting Raspberries between the young trees.



Gregg Raspberries



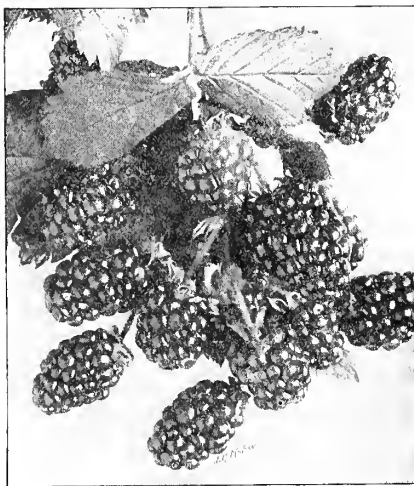
BLACKBERRY PLANTS

WHAT'S the use of paying doctor bills, when a free use of berries and other fruits will keep the doctor away? Blackberries are among the best known and most valuable of the small fruits and, without question, no other bush fruit is more wholesome. In addition to its value for home use, there is always a market for good Blackberries and a good price. I grow the plants on root cuttings which are planted in the spring; these cuttings have a piece of root on each side of the stem which makes them considerably more desirable than the sucker plants which have only a side root.

JOY

New Blackberries

BRINGS Joy to all who grow, sell or eat it. Unites superlative quality, iron-clad hardiness and great productiveness. The canes are of stocky, vigorous habit, so stout and strong it needs no staking, with abundant, large foliage. A prolific annual bearer; hardy and thus far free from rust and other fungous diseases. Berries are large and almost as thick through as they are long, and are coal-black. In rich, luscious flavor it surpasses most Blackberries. Midseason. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.



Ward Blackberries

WARD

A SEEDLING of the Kittatinny. Strong grower; perfectly hardy at its home in New Jersey. Fruit is black throughout; prolific, firm, and good for shipment, yet tender and melting, and of highest quality. A very promising new variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

RATHBUN BLACKBERRIES

A VARIETY of great value. The berries are mammoth, jet-black, very glossy, of permanent color, and without core; extra fine in flavor; firm, sweet and luscious and ship well. The plants sucker but little and make strong, upright main canes, from which are produced numerous long, drooping branches which reach to the ground and root easily. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.



Eldorado Blackberries

ELDORADO

VERY productive; of fine quality, very sweet; without core. H. E. Van Deman, ex-U. S. Pomologist, writes: "I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. I have gathered many wild berries, but never have I tasted anything to equal Eldorado." It is a particularly valuable variety for market, reaching there in fine condition and always bringing the highest prices. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

BLOWERS

ORIGINATED in the celebrated small-fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all Blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet-black color, good shipping properties, best quality and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort. 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

The demand for Blackberries is always good, and as a market fruit they are very profitable. They are always quickly bought up for canning and preserving and for making wine.

*Early Harvest Blackberries*

Standard Blackberries

Early Cluster. Introduced by me over thirty years ago. Continues to be a most profitable market Blackberry. Berries are of medium size and of best quality, melting, and have no hard core. Ripens early and produces a whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular, annual bearer. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. A strong, healthy grower, very early cropper, productive; fruit is small, bright, glossy black; is a good shipper. Its early season always insures a good reception in market. Succeeds best with me on sandy soil. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Erie. This is a hardy, vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. Considered a valuable market sort, as it brings good prices. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Snyder. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy, will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no sour, hard core; few thorns. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet and good. It is a regular and prolific bearer. Very desirable in every respect. Early. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

COLLINS' DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. An old reliable sort. Ripens early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet-black and of first quality; not liable to winter-kill. 35 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Books for the Farmer and Gardener

The day is past for farming or fruit-growing to be done by "rule-o'-thumb," or because our fathers did them in a certain way. The up-to-date farmer reads the opinions and experiences of others, and he keeps in touch with his State Experiment Station, which issues bulletins upon all necessary subjects. On the third cover page I list a number of books which should be in every farmer's library. They are necessary for everyone who wishes to keep up with the times, whether engaged in farming, gardening or raising live-stock. Send for them—you cannot make a better investment.

COLLINS' SELECTED CURRANTS

There is a big Currant farm in Geneseo County, N. Y., that has paid a nice, fat profit for several seasons. You may not be able to have a ten- or twenty-acre field of Currants, but certainly you can have a few plants in the garden and if you have space, can grow for the markets. One advantage about Currants is that the fruit can remain on the bushes without injury for several days after ripening. No crop will yield so great a return for so little labor as the Currant. The plants are usually set in rows 5 feet apart, with 3 to 4 feet of space between the plants.

New Currants

PERFECTION

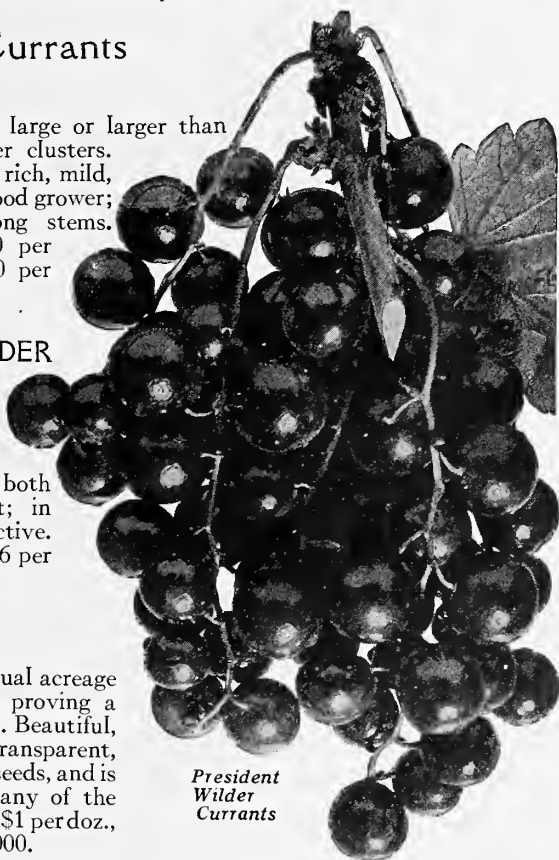
A NEW Currant as large or larger than Fay's, with longer clusters. Beautiful, bright red; rich, mild, subacid; few seeds; a good grower; very productive; long stems. Early. 2-year, \$2.50 per doz., \$16 per 100, \$140 per 1,000.

PRESIDENT WILDER

AS large as Fay's Prolific; bunches longer; much less acid; ripening ten days later; unexcelled both for table and market; in color much more attractive. 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

POMONA

HAS the greatest actual acreage yield on record, proving a most profitable variety. Beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent, red; has but few small seeds, and is much less acid than any of the common sorts. 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.



*President
Wildier
Currants*

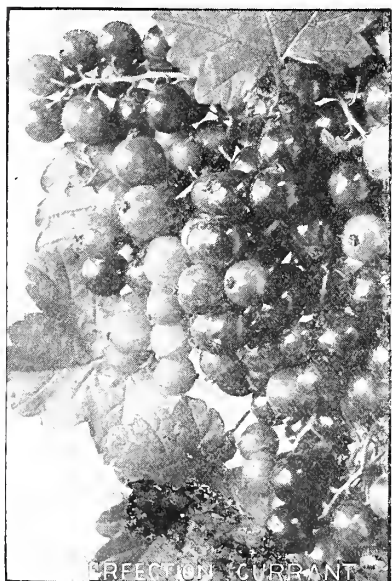
RED CROSS

A NEW Currant of merit. Clusters are large, sometimes measuring 5 to 6 inches in length; fruit is large and of good quality, a shade darker than Fay; mild, subacid for a red Currant; vigorous and productive. 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

FOR GENERAL LIST OF CURRANTS, SEE PAGE 12

Everything Tested Before Being Offered

I make it a rule to test everything on my own farm before offering it to my friends. In this way I have full confidence in every tree and plant in this catalogue, and know they will produce fruit which will make money for the grower.



General List of Currants

Unless otherwise noted, 2-year plants, 65c. per doz., \$4.25 per 100, \$38 per 1,000

Cherry. A large, red Currant; bunches short; plants vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit large; bright red; less acid than Cherry.

La Versailles. Large, red; bunches longer than the Cherry; productive.

Red Dutch. Medium size, bunches large; productive; profitable market berry.

Victoria. A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries; fruit light red, of good quality.

White Grape. Large; sweet, of good quality; white; plant is vigorous and productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

I BELIEVE these two varieties are the most profitable sorts for the market-garden, and certainly they are the most satisfactory for the home garden. The culture is practically the same as for currants, excepting that the soil ought to be re-fertilized. These plants are propagated here in my own nursery and I know that they will give satisfaction in any garden to which they are transplanted.

HOUGHTON

AN old standard variety, productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good. Bush is very strong and productive; free from mildew. Fruit always commands good prices in market. 2-year, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

DOWNING

A LARGE, handsome fruit, green in color; fine flavor, immense cropper, and always in demand at fancy prices. American variety, free from mildew; bush strong grower; wood thick and strong. 2-year, \$1.75 per doz., \$9 per 100, \$80 per 1,000.



Houghton Gooseberry



COLLINS' GRAPE-VINES

GRAPES are planted anywhere and everywhere—to trail over the sides of houses, on arbors, sheltering paths, fences, etc.; even people who live in crowded parts of cities may have them. Grapes are grown with little care; but proper fertilizing, judicious pruning and the use of paper bags to cover the fruit as it ripens will result in the production of finer class Grapes.

NEW GRAPE, CA-CO (Catawba-Concord)

THIS Grape is a cross between Catawba and Concord scientifically made, and possesses the merits of both varieties, with the defects of neither. Its good qualities are, high quality, surpassing in tenderness of pulp, luscious flavor and aroma of Catawba; rich, sparkling wine-red, with abundant bloom; bunch large and compact; berry medium to large and nearly round; season early, a little in advance of Concord; skin thin and tough; berry adheres firmly to bunch; a superior shipper and keeper; exempt from rot. The vine is very vigorous and a heavy, annual yielder. 1-year, strong, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

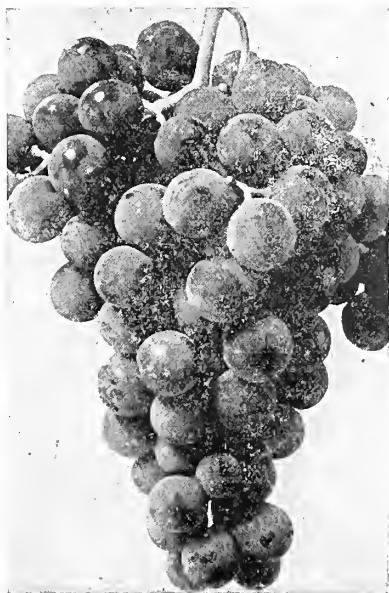
General List of Grapes

Brighton. Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; fruit medium, skin thin; flesh sweet, juicy. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100, \$53 per 1,000.

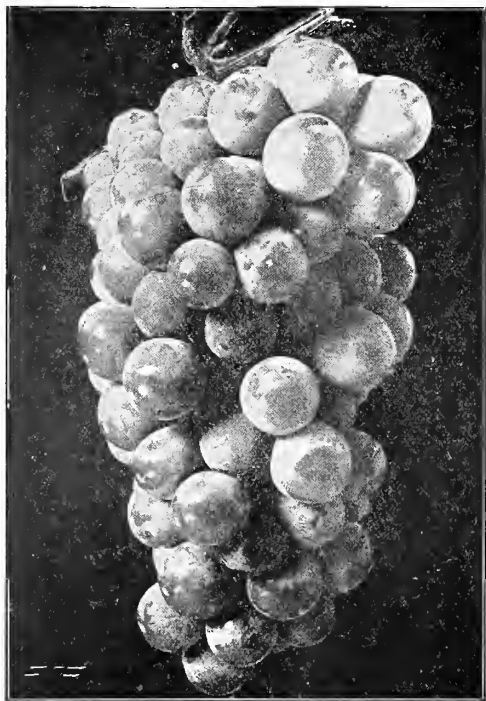
Campbell's Early. Hardy, healthy and productive. Pulp sweet and tender. Good shipper and long keeper. Early. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$85 per 1,000.

Catawba. Bunch large, shouldered; berries dark red, medium to large; skin thick; flesh somewhat pulpy, of best quality; fine; a good grower, hardy; productive. Late. 2-year, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Concord. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large; skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine a strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Medium. 6 cts. each, 60c. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.



Ca-Co Grape (Catawba-Concord)

*Niagara Grapes*

GRAPES, continued

Delaware. Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small; skin thin but firm; flesh juicy, sweet. Requires good culture. Medium early in ripening. Vine a moderate grower, very productive and hardy. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000.

Green Mountain. Greenish white. Bunch large and compact; berries small; skin thin; flesh tender, delicious; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season very early. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz., \$22 per 100, \$180 per 1,000.

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch medium; berries large; skin thin; flesh sweet; good quality; vine a moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early; valuable for market. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000.

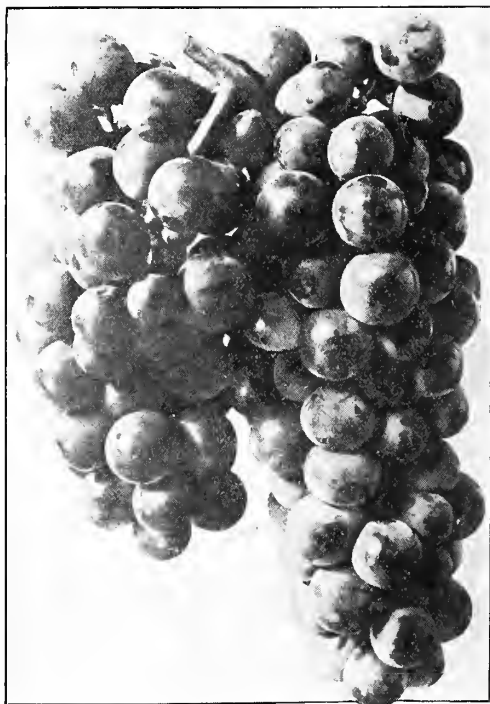
Niagara. White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; vine a vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early and hangs on the vines after ripening. 2-year, 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000.

Pocklington. Pale green. Bunch large, very compact; berries very large; skin thick; flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy in flavor; vine a moderate grower, healthy, hardy. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

Salem. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick and firm; flesh very sweet, tender; vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy. Ripens earlier than Concord. 9 cts. each, 90c. per doz., \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000.

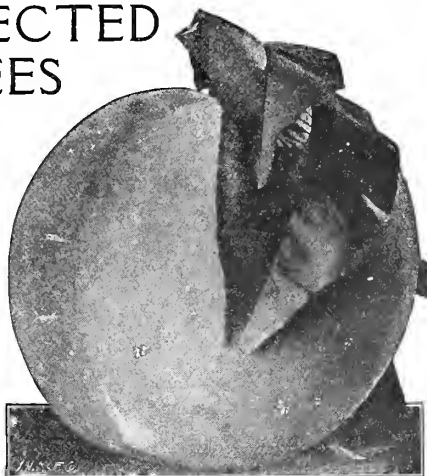
Worden. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large; skin thin, quality good; vine a good grower, hardy. Said to be much better than Concord and earlier. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000.

Wyoming Red. A light red Grape; very productive. Ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry; pulpy, sweet. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

*Campbell's Early Grapes*

COLLINS' SELECTED PEACH TREES

THE trees I list this year are the finest I have ever offered. The seedlings were started from natural seed produced in Tennessee, and raised on land never before occupied by Peach trees. They were budded from bearing trees, and, therefore, I know that the variety is right. If you have five or ten acres of land, by all means set it out to Peach trees. I do not believe that the low prices that prevailed in the fall of 1915 will have any effect on the future profits that come from the Peach-orchard. The varieties are given in this list in the order of ripening here in New Jersey, so far as has been possible. Trees may be set 14 x 18 feet apart each way, or 173 trees to an acre.



Frances Peach

New Peaches

EARLY WHEELER (Trade-marked)

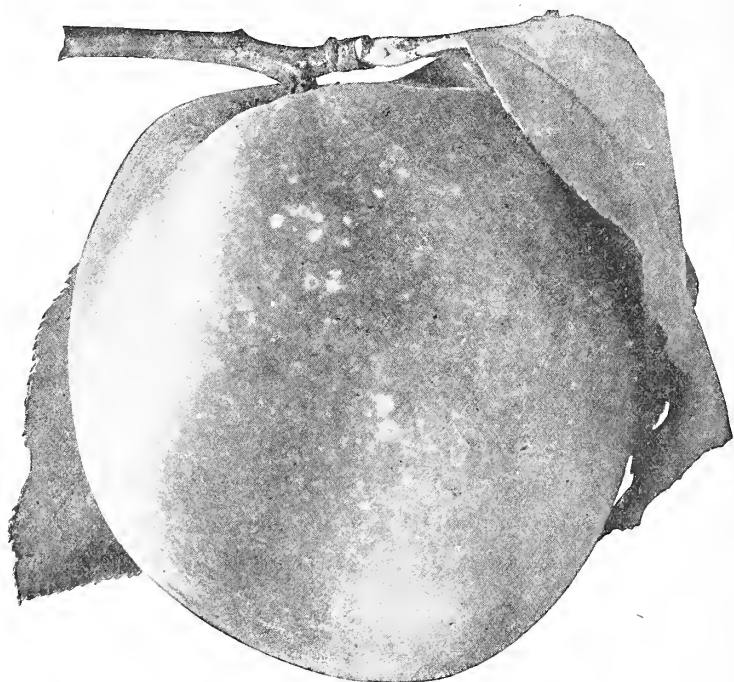
THE earliest first-class Peach yet introduced. A perfect shipper; ripe six weeks ahead of Elberta; large size; color creamy white, overspread with a beautiful, bright, glowing red; quality good. Quite similar in size, color, texture and quality to Oldmixon Cling. Early Wheeler was originated by Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas. Trade-marked and introduced by Texas Nursery Company and will be shipped out under their trade-mark label. Certified record of this Peach will be sent on application. Single trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$10 for 25, \$25 per 100.

FRANCES

THIS new Peach is destined to become as popular as Elberta, which it follows closely in ripening. By the time the latter is done, Frances is ready for shipment. It thus prevents the occurrence of a break in the succession, and reaches the market at a time when Peaches command the highest price, because the beautiful Elberta has created the demand. It is an ex-



Early Wheeler Peaches

*Elberta Peach*

NEW PEACHES, continued

tremely handsome Peach, of a beautiful yellow, covered almost entirely with a brilliant red. In size it about equals the Elberta, average specimens measuring 9 inches in circumference. It is very productive; the originator cut a branch 9 inches long, on which were growing nine full-sized Peaches. Its flesh is particularly solid, and as a shipper it is unsurpassed. Single trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$10 for 25, \$25 per 100.

General List of Good Peaches

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$20	\$1 50	\$7 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	8 00	60 00
4 to 5 feet	30	2 25	9 00	70 00
5 to 6 feet	35	2 75	12 00	100 00

Triumph. The earliest yellow freestone Peach. Ripens with Alexander. A sure and abundant bearer and good keeper. Large, with small pit. Skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow.

Sneed. Very early, averaging eight to ten days ahead of Alexander; fully as large; red cheek; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; good flavor. A good shipper. Valuable.

Greensboro. A freestone of North Carolina origin. Earlier and larger than Alexander. The fruit is colored beautiful crimson, with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy and of excellent quality; free from rot; a profuse bearer.

Carman. Large; resembles Elberta; skin tough, creamy white, with deep blush; flesh creamy white, tinged with red; good flavor. A good shipper. Freestone. Middle of June.

Waddell. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific. A fine market sort. June 25.

Mountain Rose. Large; round; skin nearly covered with rich red; flesh slightly pink, juicy, subacid, good flavor. Freestone.

Hiley (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Champion. A very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois being August 5. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. The flavor is delicious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy. Freestone.

GENERAL LIST OF GOOD PEACHES, continued

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific; fine shipper. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, but red at pit; tender, juicy, good flavor. One of the best; popular, reliable. Freestone.

Stump the World. Large; white with red cheek; juicy, quality very good; very productive, profitable. Freestone.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, quality excellent; juicy, good shipper; profitable for market.

Crawford's Early. Very large, oblong; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, of excellent flavor; popular. Tree is a strong healthy grower and is very productive. Freestone.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit, good, juicy, rich, melting. Freestone.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; good market variety. Tree vigorous; freestone.

Globe. Large; yellow with red cheek; flavor first-class; vigorous and productive; late.

Salway. Large; yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow, quality fair. An exceedingly profitable market sort which will pay to grow, as the tree is very thrifty and prolific.

Fox Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; flesh white; good quality; good shipper.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm; quality very fine; productive; desirable.

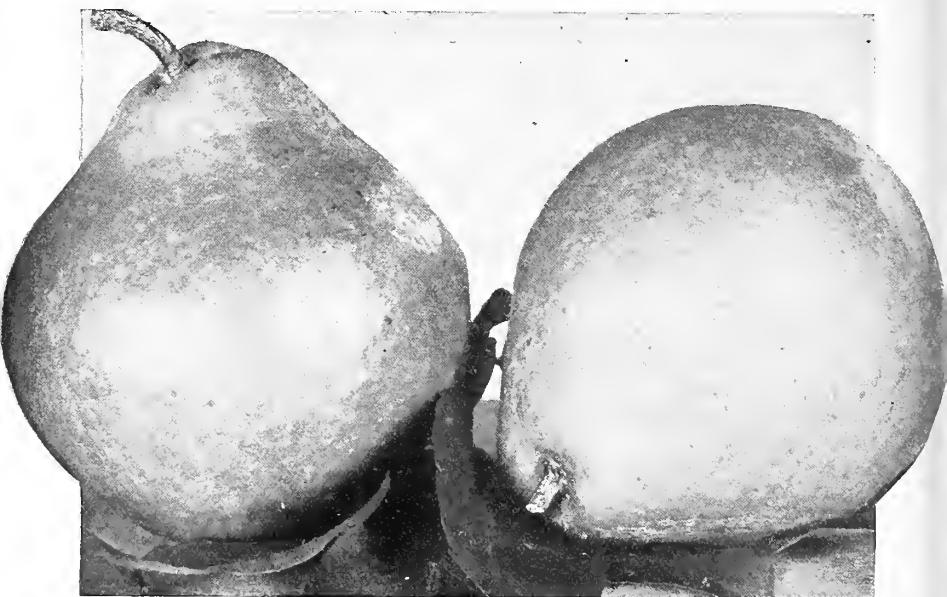
Beers' Smock. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a regular and productive bearer; a profitable late market sort.

Ford's Late. Large; white, sweet, solid, and of fine texture; very productive. One of the standard late Peaches.

Iron Mountain. Size enormous, oblong or egg-shape; color pure white, sometimes having slight blush. It is perfect freestone and has as good quality as any white Peach grown. Season September 20 to October 10, according to season and soil. The most regular bearer and by far the most profitable Peach I have ever grown.



Champion Peaches

*Rossney Pears*

COLLINS' PEAR TREES

Plant 15x20 feet; 145 trees to the acre

IMPERFECT FERTILIZATION. Kieffer, Bartlett and some other varieties of Pears, when planted in a solid block by themselves, do not properly fertilize. To obviate this difficulty, other varieties should be planted with them. I would recommend planting every tenth row with varieties which blossom at the same time. With Kieffer, I would suggest planting LeConte, Garber, etc. Another active agent in helping the spread of pollen is a hive of bees; I have many hives in one large orchard of Kieffer, which was planted before it became known that a Kieffer would not fertilize itself. The Bartlett and Anjou will fertilize each other. Seckel and Duchess are very satisfactory fertilizers for varieties which bloom at the same time.

New Pears

ROSSNEY

A VALUABLE new Pear, large; golden yellow, blushed; core medium, seeds few and small; flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy, mild subacid; quality very good. Season ten days later than Bartlett. Free from blight and a strong, vigorous grower. 2-year, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

LINCOLN

LARGER than Bartlett; clear, beautiful yellow, bright cheek; as handsome as a Pear can be. Quality even better than Bartlett; tree remarkably free from blight. One grower writes: "Beside others that blighted badly, Lincoln never showed the least sign of blight. Came through the winter without a dead twig." Another writes: "Trees within 15 feet of Lincoln blighted to the ground; Lincoln did not show a trace." 2-year, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

How to Make Money Growing Fruit

The essentials for success in growing fruit are, first of all, good trees such as I supply, proper planting, correct pruning, frequent spraying, judicious tillage, intelligent fertilizing, careful picking and attractive packing. Follow these, and you will make money from your orchard.

PRICES OF COLLINS' STANDARD PEARS, EXCEPT KIEFFER.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	\$0 30	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$200 00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet	35	4 00	30 00	250 00
3-year, extra	40	4 50	35 00	300 00

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large; buttery, rich flavor, melting; good grower; white flesh, fine-grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other Pear. Medium.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; very good; attractive; red cheek; good grower. Early.

Comet. Tree a strong, healthy grower, rather sprawling. Fruit medium to large; very attractive. Skin bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Very early. By reason of its earliness it is always eagerly sought in market.

Koonce. A valuable very early Pear, ripening its entire crop before the Early Harvest begins. Showy and of good quality. Medium to large, yellow, with crimson cheek. Very showy; does not rot at core, and is an excellent shipper.

Autumn Pears

Belle Lucrative. Large, melting, a reliable grower and abundant, regular bearer. Early autumn.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower. Fruit does not rot. Profitable for market.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large; melting; juicy and well flavored; greenish yellow, sometimes russeted; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Mid-autumn.

Flemish Beauty. Large; pale yellow, much russeted; rich; vigorous; productive; hardy; prefers sunny situations. Fruit subject to cracking. Early autumn.

Howell. Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree an open grower. Late autumn.

Le Conte. Fruit large, bell-shaped; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality variable; very productive. Good, thrifty, healthy, upright grower.

Seckel. Small; yellowish russet; rich, melting, juicy, delicious; best quality; slow grower; free from blight. A very desirable sort for family use. Can be planted in the garden, as it is an upright grower. Bears every year, and is very productive.

Sheldon. Medium to large, roundish, yellow, somewhat russeted; a fine grower and productive; juicy, desirable. Late autumn.

Vermont Beauty. Very hardy and vigorous; fruit somewhat resembles Seckel, but later, larger and more attractive. Flesh fine, sweet and juicy.



Bartlett Pears

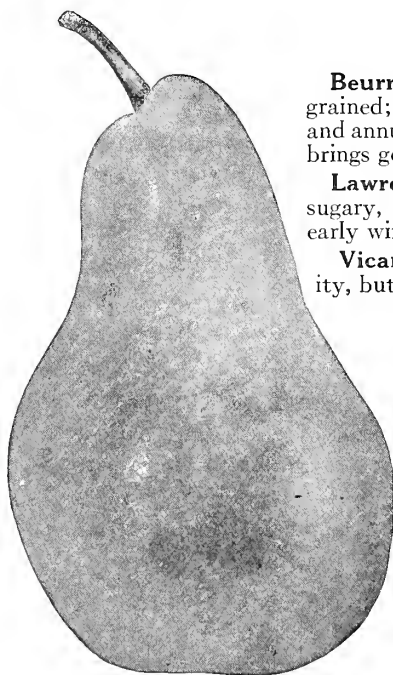
Winter Pears

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting, fine-grained; vigorous, productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Eagerly sought in market and brings good prices. Early winter.

Lawrence. Medium sized; light yellow; sugary, good quality; reliable, productive. An early winter bearer.

Vicar. Large, long; not always of good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness. A profitable market Pear.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous and an early and very prolific bearer. The Kieffer has become one of the most profitable market Pears. It is an abundant and regular bearer, and, owing to its wonderful shipping qualities, can be marketed to good advantage, either by shipping long distances or by holding in cold storage if market is not suitable; much in demand by the canners and, when properly canned, delicious. The tree is not subject to blight. A beautiful yellow Pear with bright red cheek; large size; quality medium. Season late to very late. Bears at three years. Trees ten years old will produce



Beurre d'Anjou Pear

ten bushels of fruit. As a winter Pear, none has given such profitable returns.

PRICES OF KIEFFER PEAR

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2-year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
2-year, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2 50	20 00	180 00
3-year, extra.....	30	3 25	25 00	200 00

Collins' Dwarf Pears

Plant 10 feet apart each way

IF YOU wish a Pear tree and have only a little space, and want it to bear early, plant the dwarf. The tree is grafted on quince stock and never grows large, but produces fruit early and profusely. Largely used for orchard purposes as well. Many people prefer the dwarf Pears on account of their early bearing and the convenience of gathering the fruit. They require little or no pruning.

Like the dwarf apples, these trees are exceptionally fine for growing in the poultry-yard, and prove very profitable.

**Kieffer,
Bartlett,
Clapp's Favorite,
Duchess.**

30 cts. each, \$3.25 per doz.,
\$25 per 100.



Dwarf Kieffer tree

Your orchard deserves as much consideration as any other part of your farm or garden. Careful attention to the small details will result in bigger and better fruit and more of it.



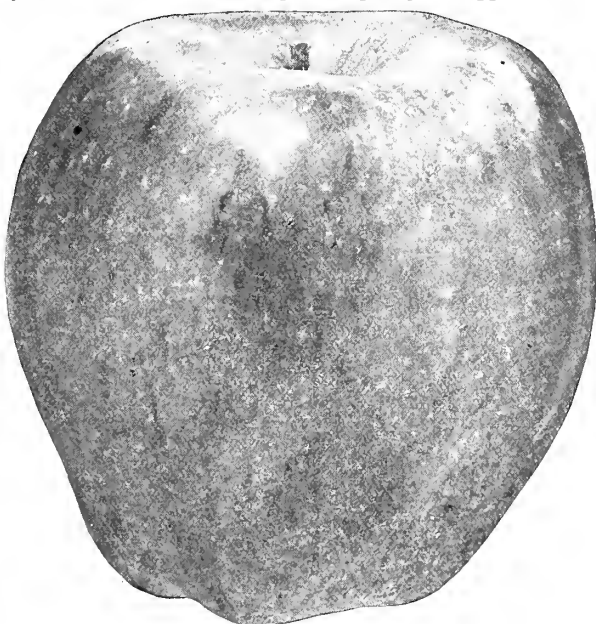
COLLINS' SELECTED APPLES

THIS fall is the very best time to plant a new Apple orchard. Fruit men generally say that the prices of Apples are likely to hold up for some years to come, and that the tree planting that has been done in the last few years will not begin to supply the market.

A good Apple orchard will yield from four to five times as much to the acre as the same land planted in general farm crops. It is important that the right varieties be selected for your locality, and if you will write us telling something about the lay of the land, we shall be glad to give you suggestions as to the sorts you should plant.

OHIO NONPAREIL

REMARKABLE for its large size, great beauty and superb quality. Ordinary specimens weigh from sixteen to twenty ounces. In color an intense scarlet shaded with bright, glossy red, appearing among the dense foliage like glowing coals. Flesh rich yellow, smooth, of high quality, rich, sprightly, subacid. Strongly recommended for the home and market. September. 50 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz., \$40 per 100.



Ohio Nonpareil Apple



Gravenstein Apples

SUTTON'S BEAUTY

ORIGIN, Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; valuable. January and February. 50c. each, \$5.50 per doz., \$40 per 100.

BISMARCK

THIS valuable new Apple is very hardy. Suitable for hot climates as well as cold. The color of the fruit is a beautiful, bright red, and its size the largest. The trees are profuse bearers, one-year grafts will produce specimens of fruit. In season it is early, will keep until March. Very delicious and a very good cooking Apple. 50 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Collins' General List of Apples

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
1-year, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 25	\$3 00	\$12 00	\$100 00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet	35	4 00	20 00	170 00
2-year, 5 to 7 feet	40	4 50	25 00	200 00

SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; tender; early. Good throughout the northern states and the Southwest.

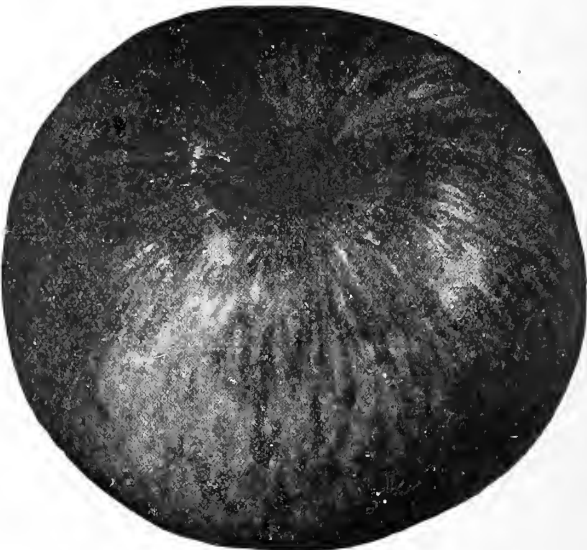
Hagloe. Large; mealy; early to medium; productive; profitable; good cooking Apple.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; rather acid; very early; good cooking Apple. Upright vigorous and prolific.

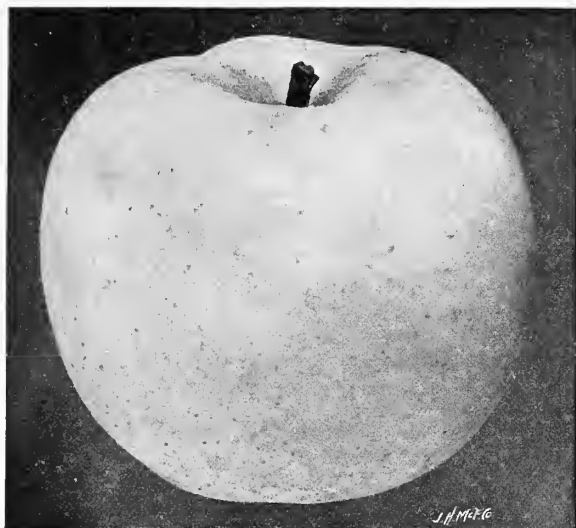
Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender; sweet; early.

Williams' Early Red. Large; red, showy; early to medium; productive; good for cooking or eating; excellent for shipping.

Yellow Transparent. Skin clear white, pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; early.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple



Grimes Golden Apple

AUTUMN APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, subacid; productive, fast grower; mid-autumn.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, tender; mid-autumn.

Gravenstein Fine; large; yellow, striped; beautiful; tender; subacid; profitable market sort.

Maiden Blush. Large; beautiful blush cheek; early autumn.

Orange Pippin Good size; golden yellow; productive, profitable, medium.

Plumb Cider. A beautiful variety; ripens about September 15 to 25. Is a good shipper and keeper; the flesh is fine-grained and of good quality; in color it is a fine yellow, splashed with red.

Smokehouse. Large; shaded with bright red; firm; juicy and crisp. Quality excellent.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, rich; productive; popular. The great commercial late winter keeper. Tree a vigorous, open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Comes slow into bearing, but produces abundantly when mature. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich, crisp, juicy.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome, striped; valuable late keeper; prolific; quality rather poor.

Fallwater. Large; greenish yellow; productive; good keeper; profitable. Reliable and of a delicious flavor.

Gano. Attractive; flesh pale yellow, tender, mild, subacid; good keeper; annual bearer. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size.

Grimes Golden. Medium size; yellow; rich, tender. Tree is hardy, vigorous, productive; profitable.

King of Tompkins County. Large; striped red and yellow; one of the best.

Mammoth Black Twig. The tree is a strong grower, a regular and abundant bearer. A good winter Apple; deep red; subacid, high flavor.

Northern Spy. Large; greenish yellow, striped red; juicy, rich. Rapid grower, great bearer. One of the finest late-keeping Apples.



Rome Beauty Apple

WINTER APPLES, continued

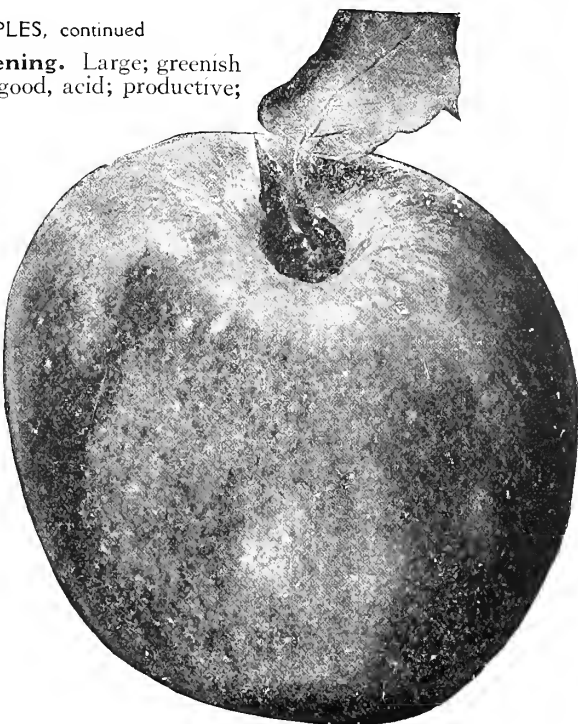
Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good, acid; productive; profitable.

Rome Beauty. Large; an exceedingly beautiful apple of pale yellow shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable.

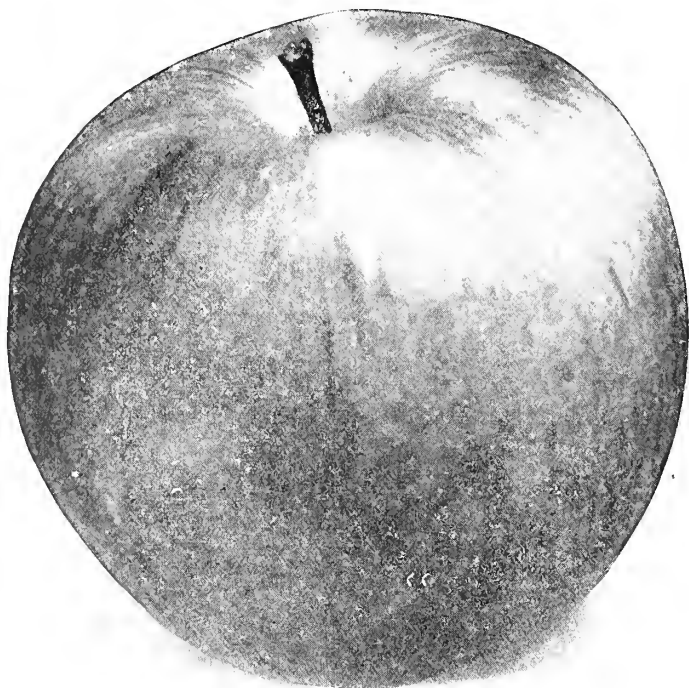
Stayman's Wine-sap. One of the finest Apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp and high-flavored. November to April, but keeps well to May. A very profitable sort to grow for market.

Wealthy. Medium size; red, with white streaks; quality good; tree a good grower, hardy, early bearer.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; white, shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, subacid; fine quality. Tree is a very thrifty grower, hardy and very productive.



York Imperial Apple



Northern Spy Apple

On page 40 will be found good, plain directions for the care of trees and growing fruit. Read them.

Dwarf Apples

THESE small trees are particularly adapted to the suburban garden. They take up very little space, and can be set as close as 5 to 6 feet apart. As a general thing they begin to bear in three to four years from planting. An orchard of dwarf trees will produce practically as much fruit as an orchard of standard trees, because of the increased number

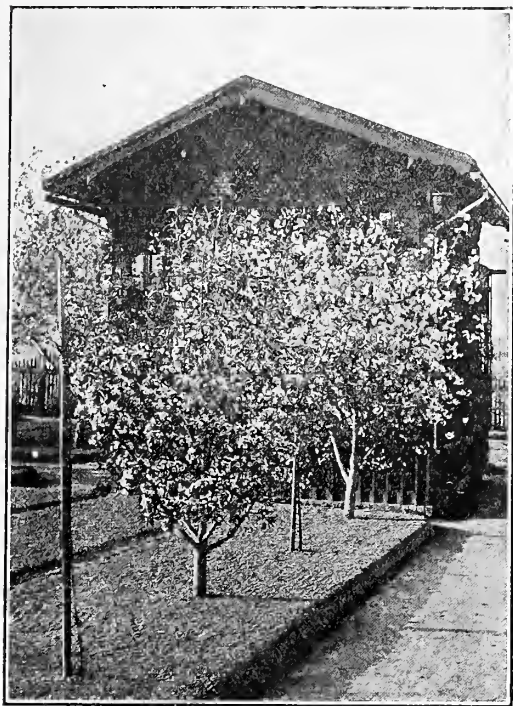
of trees to the acre. The cultivation is considerably easier with dwarf trees, and the fruit can be gathered with less labor.

Dwarf Apples are particularly valuable for planting in the poultry-yard as, by their low growth, they shade the yard very effectively. The droppings of the poultry fertilize them, and they thrive vigorously. The poultry, also, reduces the insects affecting trees, making them easier to care for.

Baldwin, Bismarck, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, Stayman's Winesap and Wealthy.

For descriptions, see list of Standard Apples. Fruit identical, the difference is in the tree only.

40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.,
\$30 per 100



Dwarf Apples

Crab Apples

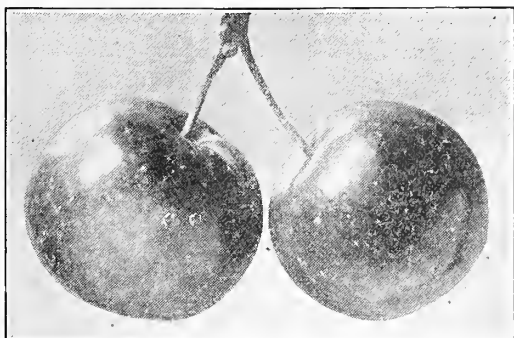
WITHIN the past few years a good many people have paid much attention to improving this fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year. Crab Apples should be planted 25 feet apart.

40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.,
\$30 per 100

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson, most beautiful. October.

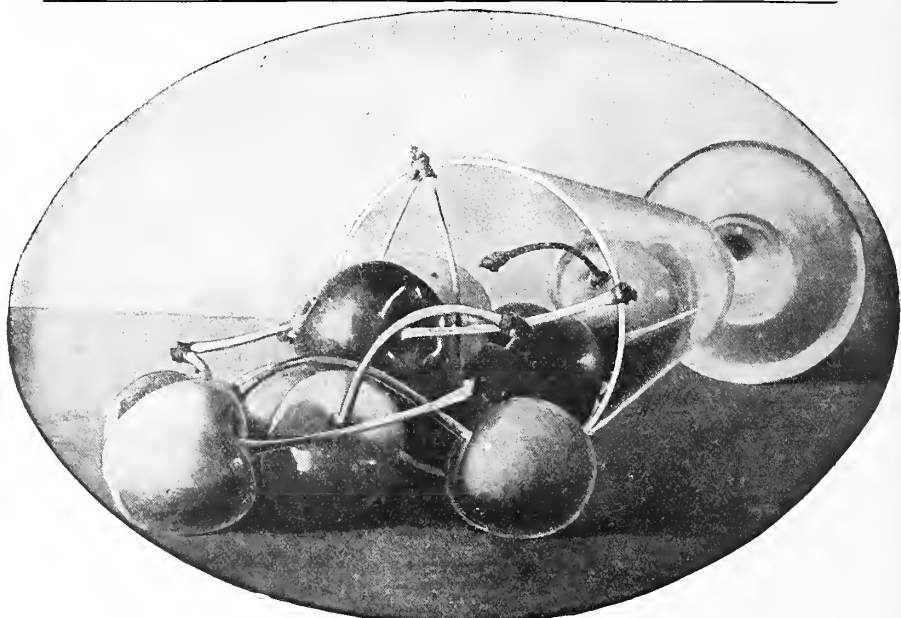
Red Siberian. Small; fine flavor; tender; tree a good grower; bears early; handsome.

Transcendent. Large, red, showy; excellent. September and October.



Hyslop Crab Apples

You cannot expect to have good fruit unless you take good care of your trees. Haphazard fruit-growing does not pay



Governor Wood Cherries

COLLINS' CHERRY TREES

For best results plant Cherry trees 20 feet apart; 107 trees to the acre

THERE are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year, and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Bigarreau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is delicious, whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few Cherry trees.

MERCER

New Cherries

A HEART variety; very dark red and early; very productive, good grower and hardy; larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. Good shipper, and commands highest prices; does not rot. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

DIKEMAN

THE latest-ripening sweet Cherry known, hence commands highest prices. Large, black, and of fine quality; handsome. Very prolific; a good keeper and shipper. Originated in Michigan. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Collins' Standard Cherries

PRICES OF CHERRIES.

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 35	\$30 00	\$250 00
4 to 6 feet	40	35 00	300 00

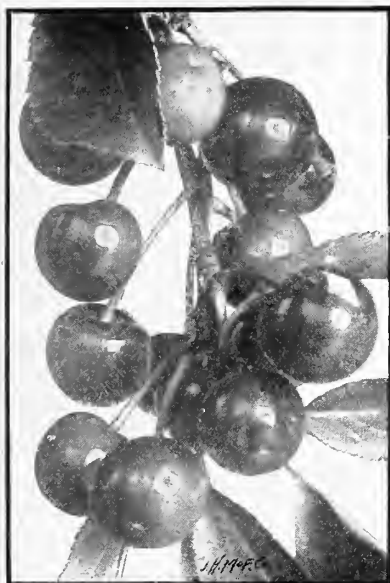
HEART AND BIGARREAU (Sweet Varieties)

Black Tartarian. An old, popular variety. Large; black; heart-shaped, tender, sweet, good. Early.

Governor Wood. Large, roundish, depressed at stem; yellow with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. Early.

Oxheart. Large, light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent. A standard variety always in demand and brings top prices.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Fruit very large, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, good flavor; excellent quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Midseason.



Early Richmond Cherries

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES, continued

Yellow Spanish. Large; heart-shaped; pale yellow with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; fine quality; tree vigorous, productive. Midseason.

Windsor. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and an early and good bearer. The Cherries are heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh is quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor. Ripens early.

DUKE AND MORELLO

Sour Varieties

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy, acid, sprightly. A valuable variety on account of earliness and productiveness. Fine for cooking.

Montmorency. Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive. Considered by reliable growers the best sour Cherry.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry

FRUIT is jet-black; in size averages larger than the English Morello. The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years; the plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

COLLINS' APRICOTS

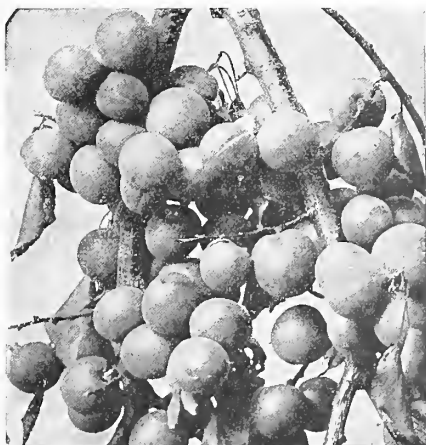
THE Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower; with dark, somewhat peach-like bark and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large, flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach.

EARLY MOORPARK

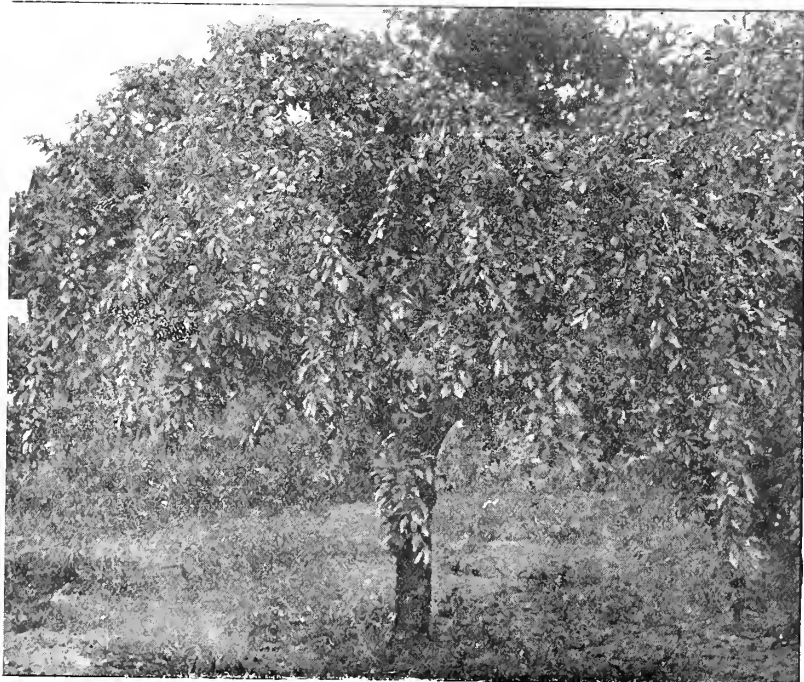
THE earliest large Apricot. Tree thrifty and healthy. A big cropper; quality of fruit good. Attractive in appearance, being yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Luscious, somewhat resembling a peach, but maturing about three weeks earlier. Parts readily from the stone, and is remarkably juicy and delicious in flavor. A standard Apricot that is always in demand in market and brings good prices. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

HARRIS HARDY

THE Harris Hardy Apricot is a native seedling of central New York, and has proved very successful as a market fruit, being fully as large as the best Apricots grown in California, and much better in quality. Very suitable also for home use. This is one of the newest Apricots and is bound to become a general favorite. It is eagerly sought for in market and brings good prices. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Early Moorpark Apricots

*Abundance Plum Tree*

COLLINS' PLUM TREES

Plant in orchards 12 x 18 feet; 201 trees to the acre

FOR several years the city markets have absorbed the Plum crop; in fact, there hasn't been enough fruit to meet the demand. The planting of Plum trees has been neglected, but orchardists are now realizing their mistake and the wise ones are setting the trees. The Japanese Plums are especially vigorous growers and begin bearing very soon after planting. One-year-old trees, which measure only 2 feet in height, are sometimes full of fruit. The Japanese trees are always inclined to over-production, and if the small fruit is thinned the remaining specimens will be increased in size and quality. There are many varieties of the Japanese sorts, but I consider the four that I list are the best of all.

PRICE OF PLUMS.

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$180 00
4 to 6 feet	30	25 00	200 00

European Plums

German Prune. Fruit oval in shape, nearly 2 inches long, of good quality; hangs well on the tree; is firm and sweet. A splendid preserving sort and excellent for dessert. Tree vigorous and very productive.

Lombard. Very productive; one of the best and most reliable for market. Color violet-red; medium size; juicy and good. Adheres to stone. Flesh rich and tender. Hardy and adapted to light soils.

Shippers' Pride. Large, nearly round; dark purple; juicy and sweet; splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive. Shippers' Pride succeeds well in New York.

Japan Plums

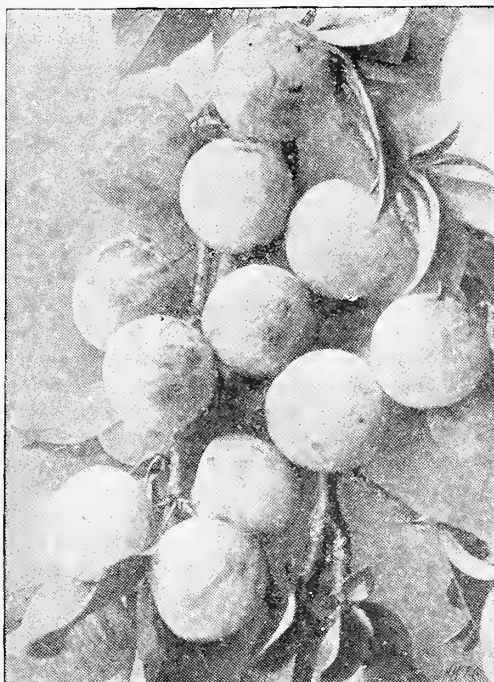
Abundance (Yellow-fleshed Botan). Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed; color rich yellow with dots and splashes of red, and red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality when well ripened. Carries well to distant markets. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior. When well grown, is in great demand and always commands the top prices in market.

JAPAN PLUMS, continued

Burbank. Medium to rather large on thinned trees, roundish conical in form; orange-yellow, overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. From two to four weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive; one of the best of the Japans.

Satsuma. Size medium to rather large; color dull red all over, with greenish dots; flesh firm, blood-red, fair to good in quality; mid-season; productive. Excellent in quality for canning.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Immediately follows Burbank.



Burbank Plums

COLLINS' NECTARINES

Culture same as for the peach. The fruit is liable to the attacks of the curculio, and the tree must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall and again every two weeks during May and June.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good; rich flavor, Clingstone. Early autumn.

Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green; high-flavored, sweet, tender and one of the most desirable. Free. Late summer.

COLLINS' MULBERRIES

Mulberry trees are particularly desirable for shade on account of their rapid growth and hardiness. Some people prize the fruit highly for pies. The fruit is used by many farmers for feeding to chickens and hogs, and a tree planted in the chicken-yard is a valuable addition to it by reason of the dropping fruit.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$22 00
4 to 6 feet	35	3 50	25 00

Downing. Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when young. Bears for three months; the leaves are excellent for silkworms.

Russian. Quite hardy and of rapid growth. Foliage is very handsome and the tree is decidedly ornamental. Fruit rather small. Bears very young.

COLLINS' QUINCES

Plant 12 feet apart; 302 trees to the acre. Quinces should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

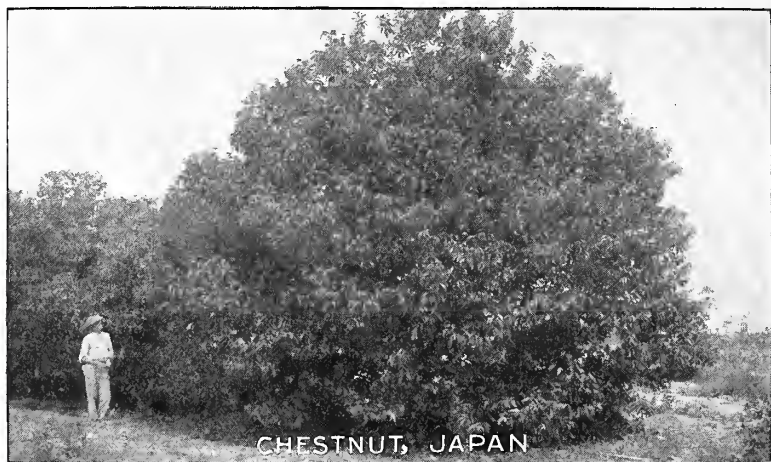
	Each	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 30	\$25 00
4 to 5 feet	35	30 00

Champion. Hardy; prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow; delicious. Cooks as tender as an apple, and is one of the best keepers.

Orange. Large; golden yellow; good quality; profitable. Ripens late; keeps until February.

Meech's Prolific. Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow; varies from that of an apple to short pear-shape, furrowed at the top.

Rea's Mammoth. Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive. Quality is excellent.



CHESTNUT, JAPAN

Nut Trees—A Way to Wealth

If the average farmer would devote from ten to twenty acres to nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50, and many cases are noted where an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually.

There is a growing demand among housewives for nuts, which are very nutritious, and when properly masticated are readily digested. A special plea is made for their daily appearance at table. Let the progressive farmer plant nut trees at this time, to benefit by this increased demand, as the markets will take all he can grow.

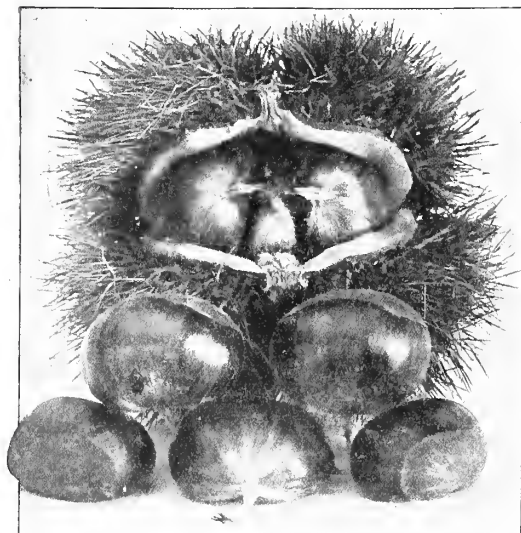
JAPANESE CHESTNUTS

IT IS important that all Chestnut Trees should be grafted. An orchard of seedling Chestnuts is almost as worthless as one of seedling apples or pears, no matter how large the nuts may have been from which the seedlings grew.

	Each	Doz.	100
1-year	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
2-year	1 50	15 00	100 00

Alpha. The earliest Chestnut. Tree an upright, vigorous grower;

the original tree began to bear at three years, and has never failed to produce a good crop. Nuts large, 4 inches around, running two and three in the bur, which opens September 5 to 10, without the aid of frost.



Paragon Chestnuts

EUROPEAN CHESTNUTS

	Each	Doz.	100
1-year	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
2-year	1 50	15 00	100 00

Numbo. Burs medium size; nuts large, one to three in bur, pointed, tip very long. Quality excellent, and the nuts have a fine, sweet flavor; foliage good. Ripens October 5 to 10.

EUROPEAN CHESTNUTS, continued

Ridgely. Tree of immense size and very productive; burs are of medium size and carry two or three nuts each; nuts of medium size, with some fuzz at point; kernels sweet and of good quality. Tree very healthy.

Paragon. Hardy and productive. Two trees, four years grafted, each produced a bushel of nuts, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bushel. Burs of immense size; nuts large, three to five in a bur, and covered with a hairy fuzz. Kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality. Ripens October 10 to 15.

COLLINS' PECANS

THOUGH long neglected as a profitable orchard tree, the Pecan has, during the past fifteen years, assumed considerable importance, and extensive orchards have been planted in most of the southern states. Trees easy to transplant and are regular and heavy bearers within six to ten years.

Grafted or budded.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet, heavy	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
2 to 3 feet, very heavy	1 50	12 50	100 00
4 to 5 feet, very heavy	2 00	15 00	125 00

The Centennial. Size large, average nuts running about forty-five to fifty to the pound; form long; plump, solid, of delicate flavor and texture; quality very good. Handsome tree.

Frotcher. Size large; shell thin with thin partitions; flavor pleasant.

Van Deman. Size large to very large, forty-five to fifty-five nuts to the pound; shell thin, partitions brittle; kernel is large and very tender; flavor delicate, rich.

Pride of the Coast. Nut large, twenty-four to thirty-two nuts to the pound; shell thin and cracks very easily; flavor delicate.



Frotcher Pecan

COLLINS' ALMONDS

Hard-Shell. Hardy; large, plump kernel, tender and of fine flavor. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Shell cracks when fruit ripens, and kernel drops out. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Soft or Paper-Shell. The Almond of commerce. Nuts are highly flavored and better quality than Hard-Shell. Not hardy north of Philadelphia. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

COLLINS' BUTTERNUTS

Tree a rapid grower; ornamental; bears young and heavily. Nuts longer than black walnuts; shells more easily cracked, and kernels sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

COLLINS' FILBERTS

(Hazelnuts)

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest Filberts; meaty and of excellent quality. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

COLLINS' SHELLBARKS

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree. Nuts of excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

COLLINS' WALNUTS

Japan. Foliage is handsome and leaves large. A good shade tree. Produces nuts abundantly. Shells are thicker than those of the Persian. Nuts sweet, good, somewhat resembling a butternut. Tree bears young and regularly. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2-year, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Persian. "English Walnut" or "Madeira Nut." Can be grown as far north as New York. The tree is of lofty growth, and produces large, thin-shelled, delicious nuts. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

American. Valuable for producing as superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

ASPARAGUS usually sells at a good price in April and May. The income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. Usually planted in light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown in all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the



Asparagus Roots

canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market cut the sprouts about 4 to 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterward only in the spring and in July and August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, about five to ten bushels to the acre, is a good fertilizer; give a good top-dressing of stable manure in November, also 200 to 400 pounds to the acre of nitrate of soda in March. My stock of Asparagus roots for spring is very large and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.

Palmetto. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality. Hardy; very large; very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine; it is eagerly sought for in market and brings top prices. 1-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2-year, 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive; always in demand. 1-year, 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000; 2-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Early and very large; a general favorite. 1-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2-year, 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Giant Argenteuil. This variety is largely grown in France but has become adapted to our soil and climate. Is noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense size of stalks; remarkably healthy. 1-year, 60 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000; 2-year, 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

RHUBARB

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet distant in rows. Set plants 1 inch below surface.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early; large; tender; good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Victoria. Of fine quality, tender and free from strings. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS

40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

The roots I offer are the very best in their respective classes



Japanese Maples

Ornamental Department

NOTHING can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small, and is paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring.

The assortment I have listed will be found particularly adapted to most needs, and has been selected with special regard to hardiness and beauty. The stock is first-class in every respect. Special quotations will be made on dozen or hundred lots.

MAPLE · Acer

Acer dasycarpum. The Silver Maple's quick growth and adaptability to all soils insures enormous sales for it. Our stock is of the best, and will quickly form large, spreading trees. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$60 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each, \$90 per 100.

A. dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum. Wier's variety has delicately cut leaves, and distinct, half-drooping habit. One of the most graceful lawn trees. 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

A. platanoides Schwedleri. The Purple Norway Maple is a new and valuable tree, with spring effects as fine as those of the best purple beeches. Its autumn tints are rich yellow. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

A. platanoides. The Norway Maple, while it does not grow so rapidly as the Silver, is a more permanent tree, requires little pruning, grows large, shapely, compact and neat, and roots deeply so that grass grows well about it. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$90 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$125 per 100.

A. saccharum (Sugar Maple). The famous Maple avenues along the Hudson are planted with this species. The trees are straight, symmetrically spreading and of grand proportions. One of the most enduring of all Maples, yet next to the Silver in rapidity of growth. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$75 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$125 per 100.

JAPANESE MAPLES

Acer Japonicum aureum. The golden-leaved species; still rare. Leaves shaded in green, bronze and gold. This variety is most effective when planted in front of evergreens. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

A Japonicum polymorphum atropurpureum. Blood-leaved. Planted about 4 feet apart in groups or beds, this shrub gives sparkling crimson color-masses, unequaled in effectiveness. This variety is also a fine specimen sort. 18 in., \$1; 2 ft., \$1.50; 2½ ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$2.50. Specimens, 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$10.

A. Japonicum polymorphum dissectum. A distinct and wonderfully pretty form of drooping growth. The foliage is as dainty and fine as that of a fern. 2 ft., \$2.

A. Japonicum polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum. Of the same fern-like character as Dissectum, but glowing with the color of the Blood-leaved. The branches are as beautiful as sprays of flowers. Some specimens are a rich rose-color when young. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50.

BEECH • *Fagus*

ALL the Beeches are beautiful, even where quite young, and grow magnificent with age. Cut back severely when planting. They are grand and imposing as shade trees for lawn or landscape. Thrive in almost any soil, but attain larger proportions when planted in rich, sandy loam. The handsome foliage is singularly free from the attacks of insects or fungous diseases.

Fagus sylvatica purpurea (Copper Beech). The rich, shimmering leaves of this Beech show many tints of copper, crimson and purple. For specimens of permanent color-value, or for contrastive grouping, there is nothing finer. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversi (Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech). Unequaled for its constant color; for large groups and specimens admittedly the best dark-leaved tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.



Purple Beech

beautiful in front of evergreens. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

B. Youngi pendula (Young's Weeping Birch). A variety found trailing on the ground near Milford, England. When grafted it droops gracefully to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots. One of the most beautiful of the Weeping Birches. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.

BIRCH • *Betula*

THE Birches, as a family, are distinguished for their grace, their silvery or snowy trunks and their rapid growth, even on poor, stony soils and in exposed situations. In planting really fine grounds of any extent they are used in quantity.

Betula alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). Beyond a doubt the most beautiful of all Birches. Tall, slender, with graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. As a single specimen on the lawn, it is very desirable; very

ELM • *Ulmus*

NEXT to the Oak, this is our grandest shade and specimen tree. It grows rapidly and retains its vigor and beauty for many generations. No lawn or landscape is complete without it. Several of the species are most satisfactorily used as street trees both in the North and in the South.

Ulmus Americana (American Elm). This species is graceful, vigorous and healthy to a wonderful degree. 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

U. scabra pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Our stock is grafted upon tall stems. The leaves are large and handsome; the shoots grow picturesquely downward several feet in a season. 3-year heads, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA

NO group of trees contains such a wealth of floral treasures. Every species is characterized by large and showy flowers; some blossoming in earliest spring, before the leaves appear, others while the foliage is almost fully grown. They are hardy and durable, thriving in rich, loamy soil.

Magnolia conspicua (Chinese or Yulan Magnolia). Very showy, as it opens a perfect snow-storm of great white flowers in April, before the leaves. 2 to 3 feet, \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

M. Soulangiana. Among the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias. Blooms a little later than *Conspicua*, yet before it puts out its leaves, which are massive and glossy. White and purple. 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.

OAK · Quercus

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Of noble, pyramidal growth; clothed with large, deep green leaves that change to glowing scarlet in fall. Rivals the Pin Oak in popularity, and will grow rapidly in good soil. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). This Oak has been planted in great numbers now for several years. The leaves are deep green, glossy and fine-cut, flaming to scarlet in the fall. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2; 12 to 14 ft., \$3.50.

Q. rubra. (American Red Oak). Very large in leaf and stature; unusually quick in growth. The young shoots and stems are red; the whole tree a red beacon in autumn. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50.

PLANE TREE

Platanus

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane, or Buttonball). Grows 40 to 50 feet. The best all-round street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Excellent for sidewalk or lawn. Is the better for sharp pruning when transplanted. Has odd, mottled bark. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; larger trees, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.

WILLOW · Salix

Salix Babylonica. Our well-known Weeping Willow, greening first of all the trees in spring. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.



Pin Oak

Miscellaneous Hardy Shade Trees

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum (European White-flowered Horse-Chestnut). A large tree of fine, regular outline; flowers white, in splendid, upright panicles. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

CATALPA Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Top-grafted on tall stems, it is as good for lawn and terrace use as the bay tree. Grafted, fine heads, 5- to 7-ft. stems, 1-year-old heads, \$1; 2-year-old heads, \$2. Larger specimen trees with 4- to 5-year-old heads, \$5 each.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa; Indian Bean). The quick-growing timber tree; valuable also for shade. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

CORNUS florida (Flowering Dogwood). As early and fine in effect as the Magnolias. Its great white flowers are followed by scarlet berry-clusters, and these by scarlet leaves. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Cornus rubra (Red-flowered Dogwood). Rose color. The two sorts are often massed together with striking effect. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera (Tulip Tree). This magnificent native grows rapidly to a great height, carrying upward a glossy mass of fiddle-shaped leaves. The bloom is a tulip-like cup of tawny orange and yellow. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY SHADE TREES, continued

MORUS alba Tatarica pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). Of drooping habit; grows fast. 1-year head, \$1; 2-year head, \$2.

POPULUS nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Of obelisk form. At Newport it is planted as a tall hedge to screen stables and objectionable views. Groups of it are very striking. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.



Catalpa Bungei (see page 35)

P. monilifera Carolinensis. The well-known Carolina Poplar. Quickest-growing of all. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Ginkgo). This tree has a distinguished foreign air and an odd, sketchy outline. The growth is columnar when young, spreading with age. The leaves are like fern pinnules. Washington has unusually fine Ginkgo avenues. 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

TILIA Americana (American Linden). Of grand size and rapid growth; suited to parks, avenues, etc.; casts a dense shade and is fragrant with small flowers in spring. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

Evergreen Shrubs

THESE Broad-leaved Evergreens are being used more and more each year because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape work. Their heavy leaf masses meet the demand for fresh green foliage to enliven and cheer the bare aspect of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. They make a charming contrast to the coniferous evergreens, and the Rhododendrons are fine for planting on the shady side of the house.

AZALEA amoena. Very dwarf shrubs, aglow with rosy violet flower masses in spring, with bronze-purple leaves all winter. Used for bordering drives and edging beds of taller shrubs. 9 to 12 in., 75 cts.; 12 to 15 in., \$1; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50.

BUXUS arborescens. The well-known Tree Box grows more rapidly and is useful in more ways than any other sort; for grouping, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs, for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Can be clipped to any form. Long-lived, hardy, dense. It grows in sun or shade, preferably the latter. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Makes a handsome rosette of long, evergreen leaves about its flower-stem which in spring rises to several feet in height, bearing hundreds of large, white flowers in a massive cluster. Splendid for grouping. Strong roots, 25 cts.

RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendron Catawbiense. The lilac-purple flower clusters are large and abundant. \$2 each.

R. maximum (Great Laurel, or Rosebay). Forms a splendid tree with age. The flowers vary in color from white to deep rose. All the bud cones are rosy tipped. The leaves are especially large and handsome. \$2.

R. ferrugineum. Dwarf and hardy; large clusters, pink and carmine. \$2 ea.

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs

FLOWERING SHRUBS lend a charm to the home grounds, and the effective grouping of shrubs and trees is the primary factor in the appearance presented by home and grounds—or house and yard. If space permits, delightful shrubberies may be planned. Groups and colonies of trees and shrubs will vary the outline of the shrubbery; the plantation will never form a stiff line; here and there certain clumps will come to the edge and finish the border; or again, low-growing shrubs will run back, breaking into a mass of tall growers, letting in the air and sunlight and forming vistas charming and unexpected.

AZALEA mollis. As hardy as the native species; superb for massing. Flowers in rich-toned yellow, orange and pink. 18 in., 75 cts.; 2 ft., \$1.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. This finest and most useful of all the Barberries is of low, dense, horizontal growth; has large, bright red fruits and coppery red foliage in autumn. Used for borders of all kinds, hedges, etc. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

DEUTZIA crenata. The beautiful white-flowered single variety. 3 ft., 35 cts.

D., Pride of Rochester. Excels all older sorts in size of its large, white, double flowers, in profusion of bloom and length of blooming time. 3 ft., 35 cts.

D. gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). A low, round, beautiful bush, covered in early summer with graceful sprays of pure white, single flowers. Used for pot culture and Easter decoration, besides outdoors. 12 to 18 in., 35 cts.

DIERVILLA, or WEIGELA. Blooms in June or July, after the lilacs. Makes a strong growth, and the wide, trumpet-shaped flowers are profuse.

D. amabilis or splendens. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the autumn; beautiful. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each.

D. candida. This is the best of all the white-flowering Weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom the entire summer. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. May. Stiff and bush-like habit, with deep green leaves and lighter flowers, blooming after the other varieties. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.



Deutzia crenata

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. The most popular shrub of the time. Showy and bloom-enduring in an almost flowerless season; vigorous and entirely hardy in the most exposed situations. 25 cts. each.

SPIRÆA Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Dark crimson flowers, borne in large heads and in great profusion all summer. A valuable new dwarf sort. 25 cts.

S. Van Houttei. Perhaps the finest of all the Spireas. Its dense drifts of white flower-wreaths are singularly graceful, and its autumn foliage bright. 35 cts.



SPIRÆA VAN-HOUTTEI

Vines, Creeping and Trailing

NOTHING lends such a pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. With the advent of spring the tendrils are given new life and as the season advances they soon become a glorious veil of verdure. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after once established.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy). Self-climbing; covers smooth walls with green or scarlet, according to season. It clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. Strong 2-year plants, 25 cts.

A. Virginiana or **quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper). Leaves large, five-parted; extra vigorous. Requires some training. Strong 2-year plants, 25 cts.

CLEMATIS paniculata. Blooms very freely and is of quick, luxuriant growth. Flowers white, fragrant and massed. 2-year-old vines, 25 cts.

C. Jackmani. Purple flowers, large and showy. Blooms profusely in early summer and at intervals all the season. 2-year vines, 50 cts.

WISTARIA Sinensis. Often called "the prince among climbing plants," for its rapid growth, elegance and beauty. Covers tall trees or high balconies with long, drooping clusters of lilac-blue flowers in May. 3 ft., 50 cts.

HARDY PHLOX

Bridesmaid. Pure white large crimson eye. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Champs-Elysees. Fine, rich purplish crimson. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

La Soleil. Salmon-rose, with light center. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Matador. Orange-scarlet, cherry-red eye. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose; very effective. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Simplon. White, suffused lilac, dark rose center. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PEONIES

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Festiva maxima. Finest white Peony grown. Early; free bloomer.

L'Indispensable. Immense flowers of delicate lilac-pink. Late.

Felix Crousse. Large, ball-shaped bloom; very brilliant red.

Asa Gray. Bright lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac.

Dr. Caillot. Brilliant Tyrian rose. A striking late-flowering variety.

Mme. Calot. Large, pale hydrangea-pink, darker in the center; early.

Couronne d'Or. One of the finest late-flowering white varieties.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

THE BEST OF THE
HEDGE PLANTS

ABSOLUTELY free from insects. The California Privet is so generally known and so popular that a description of it seems scarcely necessary.

It is a rapid grower under all conditions, has handsome, glossy foliage that lasts well into the winter and withstands any amount of pruning.

It can be planted in a single row, plants 6 inches apart, but I recommend for a more compact hedge a double row, 6 inches from each other, with plants 6 inches apart in the row, diagonally opposite. Privet is also desirable in clumps or singly.

	100	1,000		100	1,000
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	24 to 30 in.....	\$3 50	\$25 00
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	20 00	30 to 36 in.....	4 50	32 00



California Privet

ROSES

THIS collection of twelve Roses embraces only popular, well-tried varieties, the majority of which are familiar to every lover of the Rose, and is recommended for general planting to the amateur who wishes to limit the number of varieties and who is desirous of a supply of extra-choice flowers to cut throughout the summer and fall months.

Caroline Testout. One of the most popular and valuable bedding varieties; large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny rose, with brighter center.

Gruss an Teplitz. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson; very fragrant; a free, strong grower and in bloom all the time.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This splendid Rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft pearly white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long, graceful stems; a strong, free, healthy grower, with bold, handsome foliage.

Koniginn Carola. This variety frequently produces flowers seven inches across and perfect in form, both in bud and when fully expanded. In color a beautiful satiny rose, with the reverse of the petals silvery rose; very floriferous and desirable in every way.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. The flowers, which are produced with the greatest freedom on long, stiff stems, are of large size and of perfect form, of a deep imperial pink, the outside of the petals silvery rose-white; highly perfumed.

Lady Ashton. The flowers are large, double, with high-pointed center, and are produced on long stems; splendid for cutting; in color a soft rose, shading to yellow at the base of the petals.

Killarney. This is one of our best-known garden Roses, and also one of the leading varieties for winter cut-flowers. Perfectly hardy, and as free-flowering as any Rose we know. A sparkling, brilliant pink; blooms are large, buds long and pointed; petals very large and of great substance, and just as handsome in the full-blown flowers as in the bud form.

Mme. Jules Grolez. One of the best; a beautiful satiny china-rose color; very bright and attractive flowers of good size, very double, of fine form and remarkably free-flowering.

Mme. Leon Pain. Entirely distinct in color, a silvery salmon, with deeper orange-yellow-shaded center, the reverse of the petals being a salmony pink; flowers large, full and well formed; very free-flowering.

Mme. Ravary. Should be in every collection on account of its distinct color, which is of a rich, deep nankeen-yellow, becoming lighter as the flower expands. The flowers are of splendid form, full, double and very fragrant. The bush is of vigorous growth.

Prince de Bulgarie. Large, full-double flowers of splendid form, of a silvery flesh-color, deepening to the center, and delicately shaded with salmon-rose, a color combination that pleases everyone.

Viscountess Folkestone. One of the first Hybrid Teas introduced, and still the best of its color, which is a creamy pink, shading deeper at the center; large, full and very free.

Any of the above in strong, two-year old plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

ONE EACH OF THE "COLLINS DOZEN," a fine collection, for \$5.



Killarney Roses

The Care of Fruit Trees

Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, the stock should be at once heeled in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet; then fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet.

If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with the earth.

Planting. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, except Dwarf Pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil in separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch, except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is better to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from sun and wind. Place the trees in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working it in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position. When the hole is half-full, pour in a little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air-spaces with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots. Continue to fill up and keep pressing until the hole is full, then cover with loose dirt, to prevent baking.

That trees may remain in a good state, the ground should be kept clean by carting away the imperfect, stung and rotten fruit. All shippers know that when there is a glut in the market, if the fruit sells at all, it sells at a very low price. But the conditions of our market have to be elevated; **the public demands fine fruit, and must have it.**

THIN YOUR FRUIT

For that reason it is recommended that thinning of fruit be largely resorted to. This may be done in two ways; either prune the limbs containing fruit-spurs in winter, or, after the fruit is set, go over and, with thumb and finger, detach a part of the fruit. The thinning of the fruit in this way results in much larger and finer-grained fruit than otherwise, it will command higher prices in the market, and yield as large returns with less expense for marketing.

Certificates of Inspection

No. 10, 1915.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the State Entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J., September 20, 1915.

This is to Certify that I have, the 16th day of August, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 249, Laws of 1903, State of New Jersey, inspected, or caused to be inspected by a duly appointed assistant, the general nursery stock growing in the Pleasant Valley Nurseries of Arthur J. Collins, proprietor, at Moorestown, in Burlington County, New Jersey, and have found the same apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests.

This certificate expires June 1, 1916, and covers only stock actually in the nurseries when examined.

THOMAS J. HEADLEY, State Entomologist.

No. 10. STATE OF NEW JERSEY, STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the State Plant Pathologist, New Brunswick, N. J., September 1, 1915.

This is to Certify that the nursery stock grown by Arthur J. Collins, at Moorestown, in Burlington County, has been inspected in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 54, Laws of 1911 of the State of New Jersey, and has been found apparently free from dangerously destructive plant diseases.

This certificate is invalid after June 1st, 1916, and does not include nursery stock not grown in the State unless such stock is previously accepted by the State Plant Pathologist.

MEL F. COOK, State Plant Pathologist.

GUARANTEE AND CONDITIONS OF SALES.—Purchasers are hereby notified that although I shall continue to take all possible care to supply good, healthy, thrifty trees, shrubs and plants true to name, and hold myself in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue to name, or refund the amount paid, I do not give any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to the goods I send out, and will in no way be responsible for other defects or loss of crops. Every order received for articles named in this Catalogue will be received and executed on the above conditions only, and with the distinct understanding and agreement on the part of the purchaser that I shall in no case be liable for a greater amount than the sum originally paid to me for the stock in question.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY, HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS, HARRISBURG, PA.

 Before making out your order, read carefully remarks on first page of our Catalogue. Our customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering.

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Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write Yes or No. _____

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No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly.

[illegible]

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LIST OF RURAL BOOKS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ARE POSTPAID

American Fruit Culturist. By John J. Thomas. Containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all the fruits adapted to the United States. Twentieth thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition by Wm. H. S. Wood. This new edition makes the work practically almost a new book, containing everything pertaining to large and small fruits as well as subtropical and tropical fruits. Richly illustrated by nearly 800 engravings. 758 pages. 12mo. \$2.50.

Asparagus. By F. M. Hexamer. This is the first book published in America which is exclusively devoted to the raising of Asparagus for home use as well as for market. It is a practical and reliable treatise on the saving of the seed, raising of the plants, selection and preparation of the soil, planting, cultivating, manuring, cutting, bunching, packing, marketing, canning and drying, insect enemies, fungous diseases, and every requirement to successful Asparagus culture, special emphasis being given to the importance of Asparagus as a farm and money-crop. Illustrated. 174 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, 50 cts.

Dwarf Fruit Trees. By F. A. Waugh. This interesting book describes in detail the several varieties of dwarf fruit trees, their propagation, planting, pruning, care and general management. Where there is a limited amount of ground to be devoted to orchard purposes, and where quick results are desired, this book will meet with a warm welcome. Illustrated. 112 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. 50 cts.

Gardening for Profit. By Peter Henderson. The standard work on market- and family gardening. The successful experience of the author for more than thirty years, and his willingness to tell, as he does in this work, the secrets of his success for the benefit of others, enables him to give most valuable information. The book is profusely illustrated. 376 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$1.50.

Landscape Gardening. By F. A. Waugh, Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, formerly of the University of Vermont. A treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art; with sundry suggestions for their application in the commoner problems of gardening. Every paragraph is short, terse and to the point, giving perfect clearness to the discussions at all points. In spite of the natural difficulty of presenting abstract principles, the whole matter is made entirely plain, even to the inexperienced reader. Illustrated. 152 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, 75 cts.

Strawberry Culturist. By Andrew S. Fuller. Containing all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own Strawberries. Fully illustrated. 5x7 inches. Flexible cloth, 25 cts.

The Propagation of Plants. By Andrew S. Fuller. Illustrated with numerous engravings. An eminently practical and useful work. Describing the process of hybridizing and crossing and also many different modes by which cultivated plants may be propagated and multiplied. 350 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$1.50.

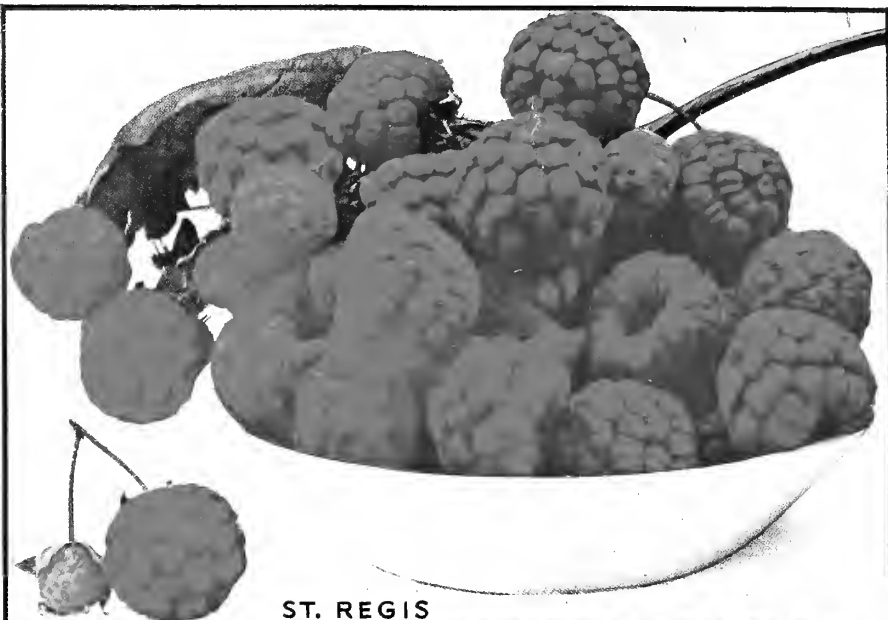
Small-Fruit Culturist. By Andrew S. Fuller. The book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. It is very finely and thoroughly illustrated, and makes an admirable companion to "The Grape Culturist." 298 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$1.

Swine In America. By F. D. Coburn. A man who breathes optimism in every breath, who loves agriculture above personal preferment, who studies the problems of the farm day and night, is F. D. Coburn, of Kansas. He stands, today, the greatest authority on alfalfa. His great book on that subject is a guide to every grower and a text-book to every student. What he has already done for alfalfa, Mr. Coburn now has done for swine. This great industry is treated in his new work, "Swine in America," in a most exhaustive manner. Every phase of hog-raising is considered from a practical standpoint; and the latest contributions to the science of art of handling and managing hogs weighed and discussed in this important work down to the hour of publication. If you have anything at all to do with hogs, get this book. It will be valuable to you. This book contains 650 pages, 6x9 inches, bound in fine silk cloth, gold stamping, making one of the handsomest and most attractive agricultural books now before the public. \$2.50.

Diseases of Swine. By Dr. R. A. Craig, Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the Purdue University. A concise, practical and popular guide to the prevention and treatment of the diseases of swine. With the discussions on each disease are given its causes, symptoms, treatment and means of prevention. Every part of the book impresses the reader with the fact that its writer is thoroughly and practically familiar with all the details upon which he treats. All technical and strictly scientific terms are avoided, so far as feasible, thus making the work at once available to the practical stock-raiser as well as to the teacher and student. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 190 pages. Cloth, 75 cts.

Home Pork-Making. By A. W. Fulton. A complete guide for the farmer, the country butcher and the suburban dweller, in all that pertains to hog slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing pork product—from scalding-vat to kitchen-table and dining-room. Fully illustrated. 125 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, 50 cts.

These books will be of invaluable aid to the Farmer, Orchardist, Gardener, and Stock-raiser, and will be supplied on receipt of price



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